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second-year Latin students. It contains a concise and well-written introduction covering the life of Caesar; the Roman provinces and their government; the Roman army; and military tactics. Then follows the simplified text of the invasions of Britain (*B.G.* iv. 20-38; v. 1-23); and the attack on the camp of Cicero (*B.G.* v. 38-52). Notes, prose sentences based on the text, a vocabulary, and map of Gaul and Britain are added.

The notes are well adapted to their purpose and contain much grammatical material, but few references to grammars. The small amount of translation in the notes is due to the simplified character of the text. The text itself is but the "disiecta membra" of Caesar's noble history. If it seems necessary to have some Latin text corresponding to the insipid pabulum furnished by *Immensee* and *Das kalte Herz*, why not dilute Nepos or Petronius or Apuleius and leave untouched the most simple and lucid historical style left us by the Romans?

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*Caesar, The Gallic War: Books 1-7.* By ARCHIBALD L. HODGES.

New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 522. \$1.25 net.

This text is intended for secondary schools and is one of the Macmillan Latin series. Books 1-5, and the first twenty-eight chapters of book 6 are treated in the conventional style, with illustrations and marked quantities. From this point on the vocabulary and notes are given at the bottom of the page, so that the book may be used for sight reading. An introduction covering 54 pages precedes the text. The maps are sufficient for the needs of secondary students, and the illustrations are, on the whole, well chosen. Most of them are taken from the Trajan and Aurelian columns.

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*Un Semestre d'Impero repubblicano; il Governo di Galba (Giugno 68-15 Gennaio 69).* By C. BARBAGALLO. Memoria letta alla R. Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti di Napoli. Estratto dagli *Atti R. Accad. Arch. Lett. Bell. Arti. N.S.*, III (1914), 1-89.

Professor Barbagallo has told once more the story of Galba's principate, beginning with the fall of Nero and the proclamation of the new emperor, and continuing the narrative to the bloody dénouement in the Forum on January 15, 69. The details supplied by the historians are skilfully woven together and presented in a vivid, and even dramatic, style. Striking incidents, such as the death of Nero, the massacre of the marines at the Mulvian Bridge, the trial of Eprius Marcellus, and the murder of Galba himself, are expanded into highly colored scenes and described with a fulness of

detail and a power of imagination which must impress the reader. The author knows indeed how to use all the devices of the rhetorician. He even includes in his work the abstract of a speech which Nymphidius Sabinus may have made to the praetorians when he persuaded them to declare for Galba, and an analysis of the feelings of Otho at the time of the adoption of Piso.

This method of narration, highly interesting though it be, must necessarily leave the reader, unless he refer constantly to his sources, in considerable doubt as to what is historical tradition and what the product of Professor Barbagallo's vivid imagination. It has the further disadvantage of precluding any consideration, except in an occasional footnote, of the correctness of the details transmitted to us, and, above all, of the question of the interrelation of the historical sources. This much-discussed problem is noticed only in a footnote, where, in connection with the question of Otho's responsibility for the death of Piso, the observation is made that the authors seem to be dependent on a common source.

Minor problems too are left on one side. The various theories that have been propounded in explanation of the revolt of Vindex are not considered, and the difficulty is evaded by the characterization of this episode as a movement which must appear to the Senate a restoration of the republic, and to Vindex' fellow-Gauls as the realization of the old dream of an autonomous Gallic empire. Another unexplained incident is Galba's order to cut down the marines that accosted him on his arrival at the Pons Mulvius. Without considering the possibility of violence being employed by them or of some other reasonable ground for the drastic punishment meted out by Galba, the author attributes this merciless act merely to a fit of anger caused by their impetuosity and lack of discipline.

The work, according to its title, professes to give a definite point of view of Galba's principate, not altogether new, to be sure, but not previously presented in the fulness and definiteness with which we find it here. Apparently actually attributing to Galba the political ideal of the constitutionalists of Trajan's reign as ascribed to him by Tacitus (pp. 86 f.), the author represents him as aiming at a republican empire. This was to be a new political form realizing the triumph of the best republican energies—in the accomplishment of which Galba is supposed to have been ready to resign the purple and restore full sovereignty to the republic. The *a priori* hypothesis that Galba's previous career and his election by the Senate would incline him toward a pro-senatorial, rather than an autocratic or militaristic policy, and consequently would bring about the establishment of this republican empire is plausible indeed, but the theory is not borne out by the facts of the narrative. Professor Barbagallo is of course right in emphasizing the importance of Galba's policy of economy, but he does not seem justified in his conclusion that this policy was a result of a return to the methods and spirit of the republic. It was mere economy and not any reaction toward republicanism

that prompted the dismissal of the German bodyguard and the refusal to give a donative to the praetorians. A further proof of this supposed reaction, namely the plan, attributed by the author to Galba, of removing some of the praetorian cohorts from Rome and quartering them in various cities of Italy, seems to be an entirely unwarranted deduction from words which Tacitus represents Otho as using to the soldiers when he was trying to seduce them from their loyalty to the emperor. Nor is Suetonius' statement that Galba rarely bestowed Roman citizenship a proof of a reaction toward republicanism, since the republican generals were not chary of using this right. This policy, like his reluctance to grant the *ius trium liberorum*, is characteristic of his general caution and strictness, which showed itself here in his unwillingness to bestow privileges undeserved—or unpurchased. The author needs more evidence than he has been able to present in order to convince us that the martinet and petty economist was a great political reformer—"un grande spirito ed un grande principe."

As a popular presentation of the events of this period, or as a chapter in an extended sketch of the Roman emperors, this essay would have great interest because of its style and dramatic power, but with its failure to substantiate the author's point of view, or, in fact, to do more than narrate already known events, it has little claim to consideration as a piece of investigation or to a place in the *Atti* of an academy.

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*Petronius: With an English Translation by Michael Heseltine.* Seneca,  
*Apocolocyntosis: With an English Translation by W. H. D. Rouse.*  
The Loeb Library. London: William Heinemann, New York:  
Macmillan, 1913.

The addition of Petronius to the Loeb Library is an event of much interest to the general reader. Unlike so many Latin authors, Petronius has not been done to death by translators; in fact, there have been no recent English versions of the entire *Satyricon*. The *Cena*, to be sure, has been for some time accessible in good translations, but, in translating the complete works of Petronius, Mr. Heseltine had an unusual opportunity to deserve well of his author and the reading public. This opportunity has been partially realized. Mr. Heseltine's style is, generally speaking, adequate, and, while consistent and thorough in expurgation, he has preserved practically all that is of real value in the *Satyricon*. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the metrical passages which give the *Satyricon* the form of a Menippean satire are rendered in plain prose; prose has, of course, its obvious advantages, but in this case verse is an essential part of an interesting and at times effective literary form.